(c) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has not carried out any such survey in this regard. However, the quinquennial survey of National Sample Survey Organization on employment and unemployment do provide information on unemployment including educated unemployment rates in North Eastern Region and Assam. Unemployment rates for educated by Usual Principal Status (UPS) from 55th Round for North Eastern States including Assam for urban areas is as below:

SI. No.	State	Unemployment Rate (%)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.0
2.	Assam	15.6
3.	Manipur	13.0
4.	Meghalaya	7.0
5.	Mizoram	8.3
6.	Nagaland	14.6
7.	Sikkim	12.2
8.	Tripura	7.9

Government is implementing various employment-oriented schemes like Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for educated unemployed and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the urban poor living below poverty line to tackle the problem of unemployment and poverty in urban areas in the North Eastern Region.

Pending cases

*360. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the trial courts and their respective sanctioned and actual strength of judicial officers as on the 1st January of 1991, 2001 and 2005;

(b) the details of the pending trial cases initiated under the provisions of Section 173, 200 and 204, respectively showing their age-wise break-up as on the 1st January, 2005;

(c) the details of the sanctioned/actual strength of Judges and the details of the pending cases in criminal and civil sides, respectively, as on the dates mentioned in the part (a) above, High Court-wise; and

(d) the steps contemplated, if any, to improve upon the pace and quality of justice delivery system?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI HANSRAJ BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Under, article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate Judicial Service vests with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to article 309 read with articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the State Government frames rules and regulations in consultation with the High Court. The members of the State Judicial Service are governed by these rules and regulations. Therefore, the service conditions, including appointment, promotion etc., of judicial officers of the District/Subordinate Courts are governed by the respective State Governments. The Central Government is not concerned with any of the functions in this regard. As such, Central Government does not maintain data on the sanctioned and actual strength of judicial officers of the subordinate judiciary. However, a statement showing the Judge Strength at District/Subordinate Court level, compiled on the basis of information received from various State Governments/High Courts, as on December 1,2004, is given in Statement-I (See below). Similarly, the statement showing pendency position in Subordinate Courts as on 21.3.2005 is given in Statement-ll (See below).

(c) The statement showing details of sanctioned strength/actual strength of Judges and the number of vacancies in the High Courts is given in Statement-Ill (See below) Further, the statement showing the pendency position in the High Courts as on 31.12.2004 is given in Statement-IV (See below).

(d) To improve upon the pace and quality of justice delivery system, various reforms have been made in the judicial system of the country for speeding up the process of justice by setting of Fast Track Courts, Family Courts, setting of various Benches of High Courts, Special Courts, Computerisation of Courts, simplification of judicial procedure, expediting the process of filling up of vacancies of Judges in High Courts, providing training to the Judicial Officers in the country in Court management and improvement in quality administration of justice, monitoring of cases

pending in courts, increasing the judge strength, grouping of cases involving common questions of law, constitution of specialised benches, organising Lok Adalats at regular intervals, encouraging alternative modes of dispute resolution like negotiation, mediation and arbitration and setting up of special tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunals, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, Family Courts, Labour Courts etc. For providing training to Judicial Officers a National Judicial Academy has been set up at Bhopal. A Project "India Administration of Justice" has been undertaken in collaboration with Asian Development Bank for bringing certain reforms in the judicial sector. Another Project "Access to Justice by poor and disadvantaged people" which is sponsored by UNDP, is also targeted in this direction.

Statement I

Judge Strength At District/Subordinate Court Level As On December 1, 2004

Name of the State/UT	No. of sanctioned posts	No. of posts filled	No. of vacant posts
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	797	724	73
Arunachal Pradesh	Judiciary is not separated from Executive		
Assam	277	240	37
Bihar	1157	754	403
Chhattisgarh	235	192	43
Goa	44	28	16
Gujarat	896	727	169
Haryana	303	226	77
Himachal Pradesh*	98	92	6
Jharkhand	533	482	51
Jammu & Kashmir	202	186	16
Karnataka	805	691	114
Kerala	377	363	14
Madhya Pradesh	797	725	72
Maharashtra	1462	1211	251
Manipur	35	27	8

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	8	6	2
Mizoram	33	15	18
Nagaland	16	16	0
Orissa	481	405	76
Punjab	305	251	54
Rajasthan	835	665	170
Sikkim	13	7	6
Tamil	767	702	65
Tripura	75	62	13
Tripura	75	62	13
Uttar Pradesh	1930	1258	672
West Bengal	713	549	164
Uttaranchal	192	95	97
Union Territories			
Delhi	392	332	60
Pondicherry	21	20	1
Chandigarh	19	17	2
Andman & Nicobar Islands**	8	8	0
Lakshadweep	3	3	0
Daman & Diu	4	3	1
Dadra & Nagar	*** 2	2	0
TOTAL	13835	11084	2751

*As on January 2003
**As on July, 2003
***As on June 2002

Statement II

Pendency position in Subordinate Courts as on 21.3.2005

SI. N	Name of States/UTs.	As on	Civil cases	Criminal cases	Total pendency
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31-12-04	497724	467882	965606
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30-6-04	3022	2282	5304
3.	Assam	31-12-04	42676	105517	148193
4.	Bihar	30-6-04	225071	939561	1164632
5.	Chhattisgarh	31-12-04	51447	203674	255121

SI. No	Name of States/UTs.	As on	Civil cases	Criminal cases	Total pendency
6.	Goa	31-12-04	23958	38016	61974
7.	Gujarat	31-12-04	775762	3071681	3847443
8.	Haryana	31-12-04	200992	384436	585428
9.	H.P.	31-12-04	65415	100150	165565
10.	J&K	30-6-04	44498	67216	111714
11.	Jharkhand	31-12-04	57340	226431	283771
12.	Karnataka	31-12-04	606245	480593	1586838
13.	Kerala	30-6-04	216962	436588	653550
14.	MP.	31-12-04	210038	853989	1064027
15.	Maharashtra	31-12-04	746507	2367390	3113897
16.	Manipur	31-12-04	4311	8566	12877
17.	Meghalaya	31-12-04	3377	5113	8490
18.	Mizoram	30-6-00	983	961	1944
19.	Nagaland	31-12-04	1204	2982	4186
20.	Orissa	31-12-04	155281	702122	857403
21.	Punjab	31-12-04	240075	306123	546198
22.	Rajasthan	30-6-04	333979	667939	1001918
23.	Skkim	30-6-04	195	189	384
24.	Tamil Nadu	31-12-04	383684	351923	735607
25.	Tripura	31-12-04	6634	19723	26357
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31-12-04	1107090	2772104	3879194
27.	Uttaranchal	31-12-04	25741	97811	123552
28.	West Bengal	31-12-04	520169	1291433	1811602
29.	A & N Islands	30-6-04	1136	61478	62614
30.	Chandigarh	31-12-04	18873	51318	70191
31.	D&NHaveli	30-6-04	550	2457	3007
32.	Daman & Diu	30-6-04	752	860	1612
33.	Delhi	31-12-04	133354	590115	723469
34.	Lakshadweep	30-6-04	75	45	120
35.	Pondicherry	31-12-04	7976	6306	14282
	TOTAL:		6713096	16684974	23398070

Statement-III

Number of Judges in various courts

SI. No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned strength as on 13-04-2005	Working strength	No. of vacancies
Supreme Court		26	24	02
High Courts :				
1.	Allahabad	95	77	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39	27	12
3.	Bombay	60	56	04
4.	Calcutta	50	35	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	06	06	—
6.	Delhi	33	28	05
7.	Gauhati	19	18	01
8.	Gujarat	42	34	08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	08	08	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	10	04
11.	Jharkhand	12	07	05
12.	Karnataka	40	34	06
13.	Kerala	29	27	02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36	33	03
15.	Madras	42	24	18
16.	Orissa	20	14	06
17.	Patna	31	22	09
18.	Punjab & Haryana	40	29	11
19.	Rajasthan	40	28	12
20.	Sikkim	03	02	01
21.	Uttaranchal	09	09	—
	TOTAL:	668	528	140

Statement-IV

Pendency position in the High Courts as on 31.12.2004

SI. No.	Name of the High Court	Civil cases	Criminal cases	Total
1.	Allahabad	544655	175993	720648
2.	A.P.	164915	17226	182141
3.	Bombay	288454	37330	325784
4.	Calcutta	212448	40270	252718
5.	Delhi	60353	10772	71125
6.	Gujarat	113505	25962	139467
7.	Gauhati	50442	6939	57381
8.	HP.	17939	5600	23539
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	42417	2435	44852
10.	Karnataka	118899	10754	129653
11.	Kerala	113652	21752	135404
12.	Madras	275730	23029	298759
13.	MP.	141785	59133	200918
14.	Orissa	91996	14553	106549
15.	Patna	63290	21658	84948.
16.	Punjab & Haryana	218457	46845	265302
17.	Rajasthan	146447	57901	204348
18.	Sikkim	50	5	55
19.	Uttaranchal	29850	6048	35898
20.	Chhattisgarh	42158	21574	63732
21.	Jharkhand	20865	14947	35812
	TOTAL	2758307	620726	3379033

Claim over Taj Mahal

2626. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact they many organisations are making claims over Taj Mahal; and